

To Correspondents.
K. H. B. Pleasant View. The term of subscription of A. H. A. J. and J. L. has expired, which accounts for their not receiving their papers.

J. N. Winchester. The other X's arrived safely. Please say to B. McC. that there is no fault in our or the postoffice here. We cannot account for the failure, except from the late high water.

P. H. L. Anderson. Did not get your letter till the second day after it was sent. We have not had a printed form left for months. We make them out as you do—from the law. Will not lose your other items in another place.

THAT WOOD LAW!!

Notice is hereby given to all those who sell and deliver Wood in Indianapolis, that a public meeting will be held on Monday the 1st day of May, in the Court House in Indianapolis, to adopt measures concerning the sale and delivery of Wood in said City. The meeting to take place at ten o'clock A. M. April 20th, 1848. MANY CITIZENS.

County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the August election, will take place on the last Saturday in May, (27th), at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let every township send delegates.

Baltimore Convention.

We understand that the time fixed for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, to be the fourth Monday, 22nd of May.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Olin, apparently about 30 years of age, was suddenly killed by being run over by the downward passenger train, on Wednesday, April 19th. He jumped off the front platform of the train a few moments after the Locomotive was detached for the purpose of switching off, to let the train run into the depot at the top of the hill at Madison—in so doing he stumbled and fell immediately in front of the baggage car, which passed over him together with two passenger cars, killing him instantly. He was almost an entire stranger in this country, having recently emigrated from England. It is understood that he was a carpenter by trade and that it was his intention to settle in this city—that he left a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mrs. JANE, the wife of HENRY F. WEST, Esq., died on Wednesday morning last, in consequence of being very badly burnt, by her clothes taking fire, the previous night, while she was attending upon a sick child. Mr. J. P. Waddell, (who boarded at the same house, Mr. B. Brown's), badly burned one of his hands, while endeavoring to afford assistance to the unfortunate lady. Her husband was absent, at Richmond, but being sent for, arrived in time to participate in the funeral rites. He has the sympathy of the whole community in his bereavement.

Just as our paper goes to press, we learn that a child of the Rev. Mr. AMES, about 4 years of age, is dying from the effects of a burn caused by her clothes taking fire. She was playing with other children in a lot where stubble was being burned, and the progress of the flames was so rapid as to render all aid unavailing. The passed week has been a sad one for Indianapolis. We can only sympathize with those who mourn. Would that we could do more!

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSTAGE.—We find the following in the New Orleans Picayune:

"We are informed that every mail that reaches Baton Rouge, from every quarter, is filled with letters to Gen. Taylor. So overwhelmed is the old hero by his correspondence, that it is not only a herculean labor to read it, but his postage account is actually eating into his substance. Now, nine out of ten of the letters which the General receives concern the writers more than they do him; and for each one to pay the postage upon his own epistles would be a slight tax upon the luxury of correspondence, whilst the aggregate amount is a severe assessment on one pocket. The object of a national correspondence should be spared this expense, else the gratitude of the people impoverishes the object of their attachment."

The office-seekers are persecuting the old general as badly as they did Gen. Harrison. They not only "eat into his substance" in the way of postage, but will expect to be paid by liberal rewards, should the General ever become President.

That Letter.

Our neighbor, the Journal, has not felt disposed to accede to our request, that it would publish the letter of its editor to General Taylor, which elicited the reply recently published. The Goshen Democrat, however, appears to have got possession of a copy of Mr. D's letter, and presents it as follows. Does the Journal admit the genuineness of this copy?

The Editor of the Indiana State Journal to General Taylor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15, 1848.
DEAR GENERAL:—I have the honor, as you are no doubt aware, of occupying the exalted position of editor of the Indiana State Journal, the organ of the whig party of the State, from which all the country presses derive their cue, with the exception of that incorrigible old sinner, Major Seman, of the Tippecanoe Journal, and the editor of a 6 by 9 sheet in Brookville, unknown to fame, but whose name is said to be Clarkson. From my long intimacy with the working of the press of our party, as well as from the disastrous result of the election of 1844, I have learned this important lesson, that one available candidate is worth as many embodiments as can stand this side of Abraham's bosom.

The fact is, Henry Clay never did carry Indiana, and never can. I admire the splendor of his talents, his superhuman intellect, and his untiring devotion to his country, but with such a leader the State is lost, and the State printing gone to the devil. I have therefore hoisted your name for President at my mast head as our most available candidate, and have assured the Abolitionists of the State, that your large plantations are entirely conducted by white laborers, and that no smell of wool is found upon their persons.

There is a little matter, however, which it is necessary you should straighten up. I mean your report of the battle of Buena Vista, in which it is conceived you did a serious injustice to the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. It will be necessary for you to smooth over this affair somewhat, either by charging the difficulty to the cowardice or mismanagement of the officers, or the Hoosiers will lay you out as cold as a wedge. If you can manage to give Joe Lane a side wiper, it will help you amazingly. You must keep these things to yourself, General, for you know the true policy is to lie low for black ducks, and lie long for the Presidency. God and Liberty!

Please accept assurances of my distinguished consideration. JOHANNES, &c.

WAYNE CO. RECORD.—We would direct the attention of whig printers to an advertisement in another column, offering the establishment of the Wayne County Record for sale. The reputation of the Record is as good as that of any local paper in the State, and the opportunity of purchasing is worthy of the attention of those desirous of engaging in such business.

The Journal of yesterday contains a correspondence between Mr. Geo. G. Dunn and Gen. Taylor, in reference to the 2d Regiment. Gen. Taylor still declares that the men died, and that he has seen nothing to induce him to think he did them any injustice in his report. We shall copy this correspondence hereafter.

The more we read of LAMARTINE, the great republican leader of France, the more we admire the man. He is a noble man in every sense of the word; and we trust that his efforts in favor of liberal principles will be as successful, as they are honorable to him.

Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 27, 1848.

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Social Reform in France.

Principles of social or industrial reform and reorganization are as much involved in the recent French revolution, as questions of a merely political character. In reference to these the Washington correspondent of the Pa. Ledger has the following:

The London correspondent of the Intelligencer, in giving a succinct account of the Revolution, from day to day, not indeed with a graphic power of an eye witness, such as Mr. Martin, but from the newspapers, as they herald the news to the world, expresses his misgivings at certain manifestations of socialism and communism, in the midst of the political changes of the day. Permit me to say that these very manifestations show that the Revolution of 1848 will not be a mere political claptrap—not a mere change of one master for another; but that the new rulers, called to the stage of history, will seriously occupy themselves with the great problem of the age—immediate and urgent in Europe, but equally unavoidable in this country—the organization of labor on a fair, equitable, just and philosophical basis. That problem must be solved sooner or later, and it shows no ordinary degree of moral courage to venture upon its solution at a time when the social elements are out of joint—when the coercive power of the government is positively equal to zero.

We learn that *Emil de Girardin*, the proprietor of the newspaper "La Presse," has been induced to take his whole numerous personnel, down to the paper folders, into partnership, in order that they may share equitably, and according to the work done by each member of the company, the profits of their labor; instead of hiring each man at the lowest price his species of labor commands in the market, and thus measuring his food and raiment, means of comfort and education of each man, not by the necessary conditions of his moral and physical being, but by the demand and supply merely, as every other species of marketable commodity. The idea that labor, the price of it, is to be regulated not only in regard to capital, but also with a view to the physical and moral condition of the laborer, forces itself upon the present organization of society with such imperative justice, that it is difficult to disregard it, and to appreciate the philosophical principles of freedom. The whole society of state is but a partnership on a large scale with mutual rights and guarantees, and to introduce the same reciprocal obligations between the laborer and the employer, is marking a distinct improvement in the condition of mankind.

Our whole fisheries are carried on entirely on the principle of association, and they have eminently prospered under it. There is no reason why the same or some similar organization should not prevail in our cotton manufactures, iron foundries, &c. There is nothing so monstrous in all this as to make us despair of the Republic. Where there is universal suffrage there must be universal education to sustain it, and it is physically impossible for the latter to exist without the comparative ease and comfort of the laboring classes. If you degrade the latter to mere cogs and spokes and wheels in a machinery, you will always require a coercive force to govern them.

I cannot refrain here from bringing once more to the notice of the readers of the Sentinel, the views of Mr. Secretary Walker—the only member of the cabinet, who, perhaps, would venture on either boldly conceiving or expressing them. I quote from his last Treasury Report, page 24.

"The energetic American freeman can and does perform far more effective labor in a day than what is called by the restrictionists the pauper labor of Europe; and, therefore, the employer here can pay more for a day's toil to his workmen. Measured by the day, the wages here may be higher than in Europe; but, measured by the work done on that day, there is but little difference. And when all our capitalists (as some already have) shall find it to be their true interest, in addition to the wages paid to the American workman, to allow him voluntarily, because it augments the profits of capital, a fair interest in those profits, and elevate him to the rank of a partner in the concern, we may then defy all competition. This is the same principle, illustrated by uniform experience, proving that he who rents his farm, builds his house, sails his ships, or conducts any other business upon shares, realizes the largest return, and that he who works by the job produces more in the same time than the laborer whose wages are paid by the day. The skill, energy and industry, the interest and pride in success, the vigilance and perseverance that will be manifested by our intelligent workmen under such a system, will far more than redress to capital such reasonable participation in its profits, and enable such American establishments to supply all the nations of the world. The introduction of this system will be voluntary, because it is most just and beneficial to all parties. It is the participation of all our people in the government, that is one great cause of our prosperity; and the participation of our workmen in the profits of our industrial establishments would exhibit similar results. Our whole and other fisheries present strong evidence of the success attending American industry, where our intelligent freemen—the workmen of the concern, stimulated by a just participation in the profits—have driven from the most distant seas the white ships of most other nations, and nearly monopolized this pursuit. The intelligent workmen of our country are far better prepared for the adoption of this truly republican system than those of any other nation; and this elevation of the toiling millions of America to a just participation in the profits of their capital is made fruitful only by their industry, will yet enjoy as great a triumph as that unfettered trade and untaxed and unrestricted labor with which it ought to be, and certainly yet will be, proudly associated. Under this system, the laboring men, whilst they receive the full wages heretofore allowed them, would also participate, to a reasonable extent, in the profits, and in addition their wages, and a most powerful and certain stimulus to render their labor more productive, and thus increase, for the benefit of all concerned, the capitalist and workman, the profits of the establishment. What is called the pauper labor of Europe is already inferior to our labor, but would be rendered still more powerless to compete with us when labor here participated with capital in the profits. When we reflect that the working freemen of the Union must constitute the great mass of the people whose votes will control the government and direct the policy of the nation, the superior comfort, education, intelligence, and information necessarily resulting to them from this improvement of our social system, is important to the successful progress and perpetuity of our free institutions, and must be grateful to every republican patriot and lover of mankind."

No reasonable man will, in the above, see any thing disorganizing and destructive; but on the contrary, organizing and constructive of society, making it more and more physically capable of that self-government which it is the boast of our institutions really and substantially to establish. The social question may not be as pressing in this country as in Europe, because labor is still eagerly sought by capital; but that does not change the relative position of labor and capital, though it may render its effects less visible. In Europe it is a question of life and death to the masses, and one which must be solved, before any government can be said to be established on a firm basis. We shall presently see how long England will be able to defer its solution.

Col. THOS. J. POWERS, who was placed on the Pennsylvania Journal Electoral ticket, has come out in a letter to the Editors of the "Beaver Star," in which he uses the following emphatic language: Since, however, Gen. Taylor has defined his position, and came out as a Whig, I cannot remain him, but will give the nominee of the Baltimore Convention my cordial support.

The Whig members of the New York Legislature, in caucus, recently passed a resolution declaring Mr. Clay to be their first choice for the Presidency. The Whigs of Nashville, Tenn., have avowed a similar preference in public meeting.

We have received the first number of the Ohio Campaign Statesman. It is very neatly executed, and filled with interesting and valuable matter.

Law Items.

Probably in no city of the Union is there a set of such unmitigated rascals, in any profession, as prowl about the pulpits of the Law Courts of New York, lying in wait to pounce upon scoundrels of less degree, whom they regard as their lawful prey. A recent incident, among many others, of this kind, is thus related by the N. Y. Correspondent of the Washington Union:

A brace of "outsiders," that hang on to the bar of this city, have been trying a "shabby practice" upon the most extensive scale. They were retained professionally, by a Hollander, who it seems had fled to this country with some \$30,000 of other people's money, and had been held to bail in a trover suit for the amount. By terrifying his guilty mind on one hand with the most alarming ideas of the severity of our laws against debtors, they got from him \$15,000 to settle the suit; and by artful misrepresentation to the plaintiff's lawyers on the other hand, that the money was nearly all gone, that it was better to take a part than lose all, &c. they obtained a settlement of the suit for \$5,500; pocketing for their trouble the whole of the balance, \$9,500. Both parties soon found out how they had been cheated, and the two lawyers have been arrested. There was certainly a very practical fashion of illustrating the fable of the monkey and the oyster. Keen shavers they must have been, too, to cheat their rogue of a client on one side, and the lawyers on the other.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has finally and satisfactorily disposed of "the New York cases," by a three-fourths suit, instituted against Cornelius W. Lawrence, for damages on account of the destruction of goods in stores blown up by his order when Mayor of New York, to stop up the ravages of the great fire. The Court decided that the actions could not be maintained, because the damages were the result of an unavoidable necessity.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case of some importance to the community was recently decided in the Boston court of common pleas. A trader made his entries on a slate, which entries were transcribed to the day book by his clerk at irregular intervals. The clerk not being able to testify to the item charged any further than that they were correctly transcribed, the court ruled that the defendant could not be permitted to swear to the correctness of his book, because they did not contain the original entries.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE NOT EVIDENCE.—In the Supreme Court of Boston, exceptions were sustained in the case of Commonwealth vs. Samuel Morris, for adultery, on the ground that it was incompetent to prove the marriage of Morris by the marriage certificate. This is a decision of some importance.

RIGHT TO HOLD REAL ESTATE.—It is stated that a bill will be immediately introduced into the New York Legislature to authorize any person to hold real estate in the State who may pay for the same. It is said that large amounts of French capital and many French citizens will avail themselves of this liberal law.

From the Union of April 14th.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY PASSED.—We are happy to state, that, after several hours' discussion in the Senate, yesterday, upon the resolutions declaring their sympathy with France in the establishment of a republic, they were passed unanimously, by 32 yeas.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atterton, Bell, Bradbury, Brees, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moore, Niles, Rusk, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott—32.

NAYS.—None.
The following is the resolution, as modified, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives assembled: That, in the name and on behalf of the American people, the Congress of the United States do hereby tender to the people of France, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government.

Sec. 2. And he it further resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French government.

Several of the whigs declined to vote, upon the ground that it was undignified to express sympathy with France until her National Assembly has convened, and a constitution has been formed, and a republican government established. But the decided majority of the Senate acted wisely, in our opinion, in giving the prompt expression to their sympathies in favor of regenerated France.

Mr. Hannegan, who delivered an eloquent speech yesterday in support of the resolutions, stated that he would be immediately transmitted by express to Boston, for the purpose of going out in the Cambria, which sails on Saturday. We understand that they will be sent off this morning by express from the State Department to New York, to go out in the new steamer United States, which leaves New York tomorrow. We cannot doubt that the same patriotic and liberal sentiments will be promptly expressed by the House of Representatives, as so to be transmitted to the national assembly of France by the next steamer.

GENERAL SCOTT.—Never did military men appear before the world in an attitude more imposing and honorable than did our officers after the glorious battles at the city of Mexico; and never did men appear smaller than some of them have done since. General Scott, by his suspicious and insatiable temper, has made a beautiful mess of it. His improper and undignified order, making a gross and personal insinuation against General Worth, was the origin of perplexing difficulties. His correspondence with the War Department, and with Mr. Trist, exhibits the same undignified, jealous, and suspicious disposition. It is truly mortifying that so splendid a campaign should have ended so unworthily. The highest officer who has signified himself so much by his military achievements, assumes but a low grade as a man of sense and dignity. A partisan press labors to make General Scott appear blameless; and the effort is even made to excite sympathy, as if he had been misused in being required to attend a court of inquiry. The only reason urged, however, for his exemption from responsibility to the law, is that he has fought successful battles. He is covered with military glory, therefore he must not submit to the law like common men. This is the whole cry, and it will not do in this republican country. General Scott will be honored for his services, and condemned for his follies. The latter are neither few nor small.—*Louisville Democrat.*

ARREST OF A BAPTIST CLERGYMAN ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Rev. Enoch Dudley, has been arrested in Camden, N. H., on a charge of the murder of his wife. About five weeks ago he took his wife a sleigh riding, and brought her back dead. In explanation of the tragedy, he told his family that the sleigh upset, throwing his wife violently against a stump, and causing her death upon the spot. She was lastly buried it is said. At the suggestion of several of the deceased's friends, the lady was disinterred, and a number of physicians held a post mortem examination upon it. The result was a unanimous opinion among the medical men that the deceased was strangled.

The Cleveland Plaindealer states that the indebtedness of JOSEPH S. LAKE, to the Wooster bank, is about four hundred thousand dollars, and that his entire liabilities are over one million. What his means of payment are is unknown, as no statement has been made, and none is like to be.

IMPOUNDING.—It is reported that Gen. Duinas who accompanied Louis Philippe to England, has returned to Paris, in order to solicit from the government pecuniary assistance for the Orleans family.

The Latest from Mexico.

The schooner *Crestle* arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 30th ultimo. A mail reached that place on the 26th, bringing dates from the capital of the 25th, and Puebla of the 26th. We glean our intelligence from the *Picayune*.

Gen. VALENCIA died at the capital on the 25th, of apoplexy. This officer, it will be recollected, was in command at Contreras and Chieriqueno, and was charged by SANTA ANNA with conducting the disastrous results, to the Mexican army, of those battles.

The Mexican Congress had not assembled, nor is there any information of a quorum being present at Queretaro. The *Monitor* is very severe upon the absent members. It says the questions they are called to decide are of life or death to the country, and asserts that an egotism out of measure, or a very reprehensible cowardice, can be the only motives which detain these men, who abandon their country in the hour of danger, and when its destinies are confided to them.

The news from the interior does not favor the prospect of peace. Letters from San Luis and Guadalupe agree in stating that the spirit of revolution was fermenting, and assuming a serious aspect. It is said to be headed by PAREDES, aided by SANTA ANNA and the monarchists. The Governor of San Luis had dispatched a commissioner to negotiate a permission for PAREDES to reside at Queretaro. In Guadalupe the monarchists are very bold. The high clergy protects them, and it is supposed that Father SARAZAS is the soul of this plot.

Gen. REA denies the report put in circulation that he has pronounced against the present government. The diligence he reached Mexico on the 23d was robbed about two leagues from Puebla, and at one or two other points on the route. It met with a party of Texans, who reported that they had had a fight with the robbers at Agua del Venerable, in which they lost one of their companions. On reaching the place the passengers saw the dead Texan lying in the middle of the road. A body of troops had left the capital to clear the road of the robbers between that point and Puebla. Col. HAYS and his force had been dispatched to Vera Cruz for a like purpose.

The authorities of Tancitaro have called on Gen. BUTLER for protection against the Indians. *La Reforma*, published at Puebla, notices the report that our army is about to retire, and says "all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here." This same paper notices reports of Gen. SCOTT's departure for home, but there is nothing said about it in the papers at the capital.

The court of inquiry was still proceeding with the case of General FILLMORE. Major BURKS, who claims the authorship of the *Leveidas* letter, was under examination as a witness. Beyond this we have no details.

The papers of the interior are full of accounts of assassinations and robberies.—*Cin. Enquirer.*
LATER.—The steamship Ohio has arrived at New Orleans, bringing late dates from Vera Cruz. The guerrillas are still troublesome between Vera Cruz and the capital.

The general impression now seems to be that the Mexican Congress at Queretaro would ratify the treaty as it passed the American Congress.

The big, Commodore Stockton, was wrecked near Magdalena. The crew were saved.
PAREDES, aided by the clergy, is busily engaged in fomenting a revolution in favor of a monarchy. The trial of Gen. Pillow is still progressing. Santa Anna had chartered a brig to take him to the island of Jamaica.

Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist were hourly expected at Vera Cruz, when the Ohio left.
Accounts from Yucatan gives the most horrible details of the Indians burning towns, and murdering the inhabitants. The people are panic struck, and the savages meet but little resistance in their murderous work.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Foul Play in the Whig Ranks.

We once heard of a physician who took his own medicine and died! The representation of the JOHN DONKEY—the whig party between two bundles of hay—Clay and Taylor, is very well exposed in the following, from the Cincinnati Atlas.

ANOTHER GIGAWATT CONTEMPLATED.
WHIGS LOOK OUT!
In 1824 Mr. Clay lost the electoral votes of Louisiana, North Carolina and New York in part by a concerted combination among his opponents. But for this he would have been one of those candidates returned to the House of Representatives, and most probably would have been elected President instead of Mr. Adams.

He was the first choice of nine-tenths of the whigs in America, and if he had been nominated at the Harrisburg Convention, all now admit he would have been elected by a triumphant majority. But by means and combinations well understood by those who were present at that convention, he was defeated. The result was Gen. Harrison for one month and John Tyler, an "AVAILABLE" candidate, for the following three years and eleven months as President of the United States.

In 1844, he received, by many thousands, the largest popular vote in every State in the Union, ever given to any human being, and yet by the base frauds in New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Louisiana, he lost all those States; whereas, the vote of New York alone would have elected him.

To all these repeated outrages he and his friends have submitted without a murmur, and yet his enemies are not satisfied.

During the recent session of the Whig State Convention in Richmond, Virginia, a palpable, unfeeling lie was telegraphed from Louisville, Kentucky, and another, from Raleigh, North Carolina, both meeting in Richmond, and were there announced by a distinguished member of that Convention, with an additional one as to the state of feeling in the Kentucky Legislature, against Mr. Clay; by which that convention was induced to take proceedings which Hon. John M. Bate would not have been taken had the truth been told.

All this is not enough. A deliberate purpose has been formed at Washington by certain guerrilla politicians of both parties—regardless of principle and looking for power, place and plunder, to pack the whig convention at Philadelphia on the 7th of June, against Henry Clay! Yes, a Whig convention, against the great leader and head of the whig party—who has done more for the cause, and the country, than ten times the number of all his enemies could do, were they to live a thousand years. Circulars are being written for this purpose through the Locofoco States, and a member of Congress from Kentucky, has dared to make the attempt upon old Kentucky—the true hearted faithful Banner State of whigery in 1844. If denied, I refer to the whig delegates and substitutes appointed to the National Convention. Has not each one of them received such a letter from a whig member of Congress, whose first official act last winter was to abandon his post in the House and desert his party—by which means a true whig candidate for Postmaster was defeated, and a rabid Locofoco elected by a majority of one.

A LIVING WITNESS IN KENTUCKY.

We give the following extract from a letter written by an officer in Mexico to a whig friend in this city.

"We have received the President's message, and also Mr. Clay's great anti-war speech; the latter is not thought much of by any one out here, save Mexicans. Upon its reception, a meeting of a society here, (I forget the name, but I believe they call it the Philanthropic Society—anyhow, it is composed of the wealthy and influential Mexicans,) after several speeches, by Messrs. Clay, Bate, Webster, Calhoun, and Corwin, honorary members, amid loud applause. As anxious as every one is for peace, this speech of Clay's, I fear, will retard one. General Scott said a few evenings since, in my presence, that Mr. Clay's, Webster's and Corwin's speeches had done more harm to the American army than ten thousand Mexicans in arms."

This last statement is corroborated by another letter in our possession, from the city of Mexico.—*Louisville Dem.*

Taylor's Letter.

In Gen. Taylor's Indiana Journal letter, we notice that for the purpose of justifying his report of the battle of Buena Vista, against the Indiana Volunteers, he now says that his report was "founded upon my (his) own personal observation on the field, and upon the official statements of my (his) subordinates." It would be nothing but just that he should tell the public what it was that he seen himself and what part of it came from others? This is important to enable the public to judge between him and the Indiana volunteers. We have understood uniformly, that when the 2d Regiment was ordered to and did retreat, Taylor had not yet returned from Saltillo, whither he had gone, taking with him for a guard to his person, the Mississippi regiment, who were to have sustained the 2d Indiana Regiment, without supplying their places by others. And it is notorious, that the court of inquiry after a patient hearing of the whole case, have stated the facts to be different from what Taylor pretends to be the truth. But the most unblushing effrontery of the whole affair, is his charge against all the officers of the Indiana Volunteers, for the subject. Hear him: "and I would say that all might have been well had not many of the officers agitated that subject in a manner greatly to injure the regiment and involve the credit of the State, which I very much regret." Yes, he very much regrets, no doubt, that the officers of Indiana, agitated the matter—that they asked for an investigation! He greatly regrets that Indiana would not tamely pocket the insult, and by *fondling* upon the oppressor's hand, save the credit of the State. Indiana has no credit that she would condescend to save in that way. The officers asked nothing but a fair trial, before officers to be chosen and designated by himself, who should hear the sworn testimony of the eye and ear witness and decide accordingly; but he refused to order the court martial, and by thus attempting to conceal the truth he would ask the public to believe that he was trying to save the credit of the State. The truth seems to us rather to be, that the only reason he has for the subject is that he has not succeeded better than he has, in degrading the 2d Indiana Regiment, and through them the State they represented.

It is General Taylor, and not the Indiana officers, who has wronged and injured the Regiment, and involved the credit of the State; and it is them, and not him that very much regrets it. The character of Indiana is safe in their hands. To them Indiana committed that sacred trust, and faithfully and gallantly they have discharged the duties of the task. It is not against them, but against Gen. Taylor himself, that they have just cause of complaint—God save the credit of Indiana, whenever it shall be committed to the safe keeping and tender mercies of Zachary Taylor!! The 2d Indiana Volunteers ask no concealment and desire no sympathy from their enemies—they bid them defiance. When Indiana comes to be able to take care of her own honor, then and not till then, will she commit its keeping to any one, and much less to a man, who did all in his power, against the gallant Brigade he sent into the service of the United States.—*Indiana Patriot.*

RENEWAL OF THE QUARREL BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. WORTH.—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.
On the third day of the meeting, March 17, Gen. Scott submitted to the Court the following document:

"In reference to the construction put by the court on the orders of the President of the United States, under which it is assembled—that only the conduct of Maj. Gen. Scott, Major Gen. Pillow and Brevet Lieut. Col. Lunan, as set forth in the written accusations against them, respectively, is to be inquired into, and not that of Bvt. Major Gen. Worth, against whom there was also a written charge laid before the President of the United States. And, in reference, also, to the letter of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Worth to the Court, withdrawing his appeal or accusation against the said Scott, but leaving its venom, mainly on the ground that the President had done him the said Worth, 'full and ample justice.'"

[The said Scott several times essayed to address the Court, but was also often stopped and requested to reduce his remarks to writing: with that decision or request of the Court, he now succinctly complies as follows:]

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court—Here, in the Capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief criminal before this Court. Deeply wounded, my military pride is cast down into the dust—not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done in that quarter, to injure, to degrade and humble me, has been done. I have been accomplished. But, sustained by the Almighty arm—feeling myself strong in conscious rectitude—strong in mind and body, strong in all the means of self-defence, I bid defiance to my accusers. I shall not plead the letter withdrawing the appeal against me, in bar of trial. Nay, I challenge the writer of that letter to come forward and add to his worst. But, no doubt, he thinks—and with reason—that he has done his worst. Here, in view of the enemy, he has caused me to be struck down from the high and honorable command of a most gallant and triumphant army. He has caused me, First, to be pre-judged and punished at home, and then to be brought forward to be tried again, while he, my junior, has been pre-acquitted and rewarded. The President has, we are exultingly told, done him 'full and ample justice.' Yes, sir, in double measure: justice to his pride, and justice to his vengeance. Let him, Mr. President, go forth rejoicing, in the plenitude of Executive favor. Without envying him his honors, I shall, at the end of this Court, have done him more harm than he has done me. I repeat, my attitude is that of defiance."

Gen. Worth rose and begged permission to make a few remarks, but was interrupted by Gen. Scott, who stated that as he was not before the Court he had no right whatever to address it.

The President remarked that such irregularities could not be permitted; upon which, Gen. Scott desired the President not to address his remarks to him—at the same time looking towards Gen. Worth, as if they should have been intended for him. [Gen. W.]

Munday, March 20th, 1848.

The Court met at the usual hour; present all the members.

The case of Major General Scott being before the Court, General Worth submitted the following paper which, after deliberating with closed doors, the Court decided not to entertain:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court.
Having without reservation, in my letter to this Court, dated the 14th instant, and for reasons therein stated, withdrawn my charges against Major General Scott, I call upon you, again to alude to this subject; but the paper this day presented, and read to this Court, renders it my duty to do so.

General Scott says I have caused him "to be pre-judged and punished at home, and then to be brought forward to be tried again, while he, (meaning General Worth,) my junior, has been pre-acquitted and rewarded."

If General Scott means to say, that his government has "pre-judged" and "punished" him, he either mistakes or misunderstands its action.

It will be seen by reference to the facts already before the public, that the General-in-Chief attempted to stifle my accusations, by shifting himself, by an exercise of power, from the position of an accused, to that of a prosecutor, which if permitted, would be to establish a precedent of service, most fatal to the rights of every member of the profession, as guaranteed to the humblest by the rules and articles of war.

I appealed to the Government for protection against what I conceived to be injustice on the part of Major General Scott towards myself—as I had an unquestionable right to do—and for that I